

Standard 4-5 The student will demonstrate an understanding of the westward movement and its impact on the institution of slavery.

4-5.1: Summarize the major expeditions and explorations that played a role in westward expansion including those of Daniel Boone, Lewis and Clark, and Zebulon Pike and compare the geographic features of areas explored.(G, H)

Taxonomy Level: B 2 Understand/Conceptual Knowledge

Previous /Future Knowledge:

This is the first and only time that the specific contributions of Daniel Boone, Lewis and Clark, and Zebulon Pike to westward expansion are taught. Other indicators in Standard 4-5 will build on this knowledge.

In the 3rd grade, students were introduced to the historical theme of exploration and settlement of new lands as it related to the settlement of South Carolina, including motives for exploration and settlement (3-2.1, 3-2.3).

In the 5th grade, students will explain how aspects of the natural environment—including the principal mountain ranges and rivers, terrain, vegetation, and climate of the region—affected travel to the West and thus the settlement of that region (5-2.1). They will also illustrate the effects of settlement on the environment of the West, including changes in the physical and human systems (5-2.2) and summarize how railroads affected development of the West (5-2.3). They will provide examples of conflict and cooperation between groups in the West, including Native Americans and Europeans and immigrants (5-2.4). They will explain the social and economic effects of the westward expansion on Native Americans (5-2.5).

In 11th grade United States history, students will explain the impact and challenges of the westward movement, including the major land acquisitions, people's motivations for moving west, railroad construction, the displacement of Native Americans, and the its impact on the developing American character (USHC 3-1). They will explain how the concept of manifest destiny affected United States' relationships with foreign powers (USHC 3.2).

It is essential for students to know:

The explorations of Daniel Boone, Lewis and Clark, and Zebulon Pike did not bring slavery to the new western lands. However, they opened these lands to further settlement which would eventually raise the issue of expanding slavery into the western territories. Students must be able to compare the **geographic features** of the regions explored such as plains, prairies, rivers, deserts and mountain ranges. It is important that students utilize maps to identify routes of **explorers**, their **major expeditions**, and the geographic features along those routes. Their published reports made the land they explored known to the American people who would follow and settle the areas.

Daniel Boone crossed the Appalachian Mountains, through the Cumberland Gap to Kentucky creating the Wilderness Trail, which later became the first National Road. Such pioneer trails expanded on the original Native American trails. Boone established the first U.S. settlement west of the Appalachian Mountains and eventually purchased much of the land in Kentucky that was taken from the Cherokee.

Lewis and Clark, with the help of Native American guides, documented the land that was included in the Louisiana Purchase. The expedition was commissioned by Thomas Jefferson to explore and map the area across the continent to the Pacific Ocean because Americans were still looking for a continuous water

route connecting east to west. The Louisiana Territory stretched from New Orleans at the mouth of the Mississippi River to present-day Idaho and as far north as Canada. During their travels, Lewis and Clark also passed through the Oregon Territory establishing the basis for an American claim to this land. The Lewis and Clark expedition brought back information about the Native Americans who lived in these regions and provided scientific information and specimens of the plants and animals they found.

Zebulon Pike located and explored the upper regions of the Mississippi River. Pike made treaties with the Native Americans and mapped and claimed lands for the United States during the westward expansion into uncharted territories that stretched to the Pacific Ocean and up to the Oregon Country. Because of his further explorations of the southwest in Spanish territory, Pike's Peak, in present-day Colorado, is named in his honor.

It is not essential for students to know:

Students do not need to know the specific explorations of other explorers during this time. They do not need to know the names of the Native American nations that these explorers encountered on their travels, the names of their guides or the details of their hardships.

Assessment guidelines:

Appropriate assessments require students to **summarize** the major expeditions, explorations, and geographic features that played a role in westward expansion. Students should also be able to **compare** the explorations of Daniel Boone, Lewis and Clark, and Zebulon Pike and the geographic features that they encountered.